SURVEYING A LAKE WATERSHED

Data Collection Forms



GUIDANCE FOR COMMUNITY VOLUNTEERS IN MASSACHUSETTS

Data sheets based on materials from

Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection Massachusetts Riverways Programs, Adopt-A-Stream Program, Department of Fisheries, Wildlife, and Environmental Law Enforcement Massachusetts Water Watch Partnership Maine Department of Environmental Protection

Tips for Surveying a Lake and Pond Watershed

The purposes of this survey are to organize residents and officials of communities to work together to solve problems and to protect resources of lakes and ponds. The survey, a cooperative venture, is a primary step in this process. In addition, the success of the survey depends upon volunteers and landowners. Before the survey takes place, all landowners need to be invited to participate in the survey, notified of purposes of the survey, and have an opportunity to give permission for volunteers to walk their property.

This survey form is designed for use with the *Massachusetts Volunteers Guide for Surveying a Lake Watershed and Preparing an Action Plan* (2001). To ensure that the survey is successful, volunteers should be aware of the following safety tips.

Safety and Legalities

- ♦ Always walk with someone.
- Watch out for irate dogs. Walk cautiously and practice good dog etiquette.
- Do not drink the water.
- Lifejackets are required by law for each person in any canoe or boat.
- ♦ From September 15 to May 15 all canoe or kayak occupants must wear a U.S. Coast Guard Approved Personal Flotation Device.
- Wear long-sleeved shirts and pants to protect against, ticks, mosquitoes, poison ivy, and nettles.
- ♦ Wear insect repellent if necessary.
- Consider landowner rights. Ask permission to cross private land, posted or not.
- Do not enter posted areas without permission. Take advantage of public access points.

Environment:

- ♦ Don't walk on unstable banks; your footsteps could speed erosion.
- Be aware of wildlife and animal homes, for both of your sakes.

NEVER PUT YOURSELF IN DANGER TO GATHER SURVEY INFORMATION.

If at anytime you feel uncomfortable about the bank or waterbody conditions or surroundings, please STOP your survey. You and your safety are much more valuable than any of the objectives of the watershed survey.

Checklist: What to take on your survey

A buddy Data forms and topo map Clipboard or other surface for writing Two pencils – color is good to mark on map Long-sleeved, snag-free clothing /pants (for and thorns) Sunblock Sunglasses (polarized to see into the water b Lifejackets & paddles if canoeing Camera and film Gloves Copy of letter sent out to landowners Flashlight for checking culverts	bugs — Compass — Field guides (in ziplock bags)
, ,	team leader, and attend action planning meeting, which will be Team Leaders will forward completed data sheets (with priority

Water Quality 101

<u>Clean Water Act (CWA)</u> – A federal law establishing comprehensive national policies for water quality management. The essence of the CWA is to have all US waters "fishable and swim able".

303(d) List – The list of waterbodies in Massachusetts or any other state that fail to meet water quality standards.

Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) – The greatest amount of a pollutant that a waterbody can accept and still meet water quality standards. TMDLs are established by Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) as the major key to remediation plans for impaired lakes and stream- the remedial plan itself is also generically called a TMDL. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requires that TMDLs be developed for every waterbody on the 303(d) list.

Many lakes and ponds in Massachusetts have an excess annual loading of phosphorous. Some lakes and ponds are on the 303(d) list and have TMDLs from Massachusetts DEP that call for reductions in phosphorous.

Phosphorus – A nutrient often serving as the limit to plant/vegetation growth in freshwater systems. Excessive amount of phosphorus in a water body can lead to a condition of unchecked plant and algae growth known as eutrophication.

What are major sources of phosphorous?

- Phosphorous is found in lawn fertilizers, sewarage, motor oils, and some detergents.
- Phosphorous is very abundant in stormwater runoff.
- Phosphorous binds to soil and sand particles and other sediments.

What are some ways phosphorous gets to the lake or stream?

- Picked up by stormwater and carried directly to the water overland or through storm drains.
- Scoured out with sediments by erosion.
- Leach through groundwater from failing septic systems.

Other important terms:

Best Management Practices (BMPs) – Techniques which may be nonstructural, structural or managerial capable of effectively and economically reducing nonpoint sources of pollution.

Nonpoint Source Pollution (NPS) – Pollution originating from multiple and diffuse sources – as opposed to point source pollution which can be traced to a pipe or other single, discrete source. **Storm water runoff** is a significant contributor of nonpoint pollutants since it washes pollutants from impervious surfaces such as roadways, roofs, lawns and other surfaces.

Sedimentation and siltation- An increase, above natural levels, in the amount of sand and silt carried to a water course. This increase can lead to impairments including loss of habitat, loss of spawning areas, decrease in light penetration, increase in scour and an increase in bacterial and other pollutants. Also, nutrients such as phosphorous can bind to sand and silt particles and can be carried into the waterbodies along with the sediments.

Watershed – The geographic region within which all water drains to a particular river, lake, wetland or other water body. It includes an area of land contributing all its runoff and drainage to this common point. Large watersheds may be divided into smaller sub-watersheds.

PRE-SURVEY

LAKE and POND WATERSHED FORM

5	Lake and Watershed Name:
A. <u>1</u>	Description of the Area from a Topographic Map (Maps will be available at the training session.)
	1. Consider the developed (<i>white</i>) and undeveloped areas (<i>green</i>) on your map? What % of each do you see?% developed % undeveloped
	2. Are there steep slopes in the sub-watershed, indicating a potential for increased runoff or erosion? (How close together are the contour lines?) YesNo
	3. How many tributaries enter or cross your area?
	4. What kinds of development are shown on the map? (Include major development in the watershed, as well as the shoreline, that could have an impact on the lake.)
В. <u>G</u>	Seneral Categories of Land Uses in your Area – (From general knowledge) We Construction
C. <u>If</u>	Residential (Estimate % of area; information will be available at the training.) Multifamilyyear round<1/4 acre lotsseasonal1/2-1 acre lots>1 acre
D.	Is the area sewered? or unsewered? Do you know of any major discharges to the waterbody or its tributaries? (e.g., permitted, stormwater)
E.	Watershed History and Characteristics What do people know about this area? General description:
	Historical information:
	Problems to look for during site visit: (e.g., If there is a new development near a stream, you will want to look upstream and downstream of the site for evidence of erosion and sedimentation and excessive vegetation in the stream. If you see erosion downstream of the development you may be able to track the problem back to its source.) 1
	2.
	3.

CONTINUE YOUR SURVEY:

- If your survey section is a **near-shore area**, continue on to the next page and fill out the near shore area field sheets (the yellow page).
- If your survey section is an **upland watershed area**, skip the next page and use the upland watershed area field sheets (the orange page).

FIELD SHEETS – NEAR-SHORE

LAKE and POND **WATERSHED SURVEY** FORM – **NEAR SHORE AREA**

Y 1 1XX . 1 1	0			
Lake and Watershed: Survey Date:				
Surveyors Names: Area Name & Number: Weather Today: Weather (past 2-5 days)				
Landowners Contacted Durin		2-3 days)		
A. General Categories of Land U	ses Around and Upstream of Your	Survey Section (Identify the land use category on the site. May be more than one land use.)		
% Construction	% Agricultural land	·		
% Residential	% Commercial, Industrial and	Urban Areas		
% Roads	% Logging/forestry			
% Other (please specify,	e.g., rural, open, or recreational)			
		f site in each use. May be more than one land use.)		
commercial	dirt road	protected open space		
industrial	local road	undeveloped land		
junk yard	parking lot	meadow		
railroad	golf course	forest		
bridge	grazing/pasture	wetland		
highway	park or beach	other (specify)		
A.2. If Residential (Estimate	% of site that is)			
Multifamily	year round			
<1/4 acre lots	seasonal			
1/2-1 acre lots				
>1 acre (400 x 100 feet)				
B. Site characteristics				
1. Dominant shoreline mater	ial is			
	siltclaydark org	anic muck & peat other		
2. Slope of site is	flatmoderatestee	ep		
3. The shoreline or riverbank	s is (Check a or b, if there is a str	ream, ditch, shoreline, or steep bank on site.)		
a)vegetated with	_ b)	unstable and		
exposed roots	. ,	undercut		
	ve grasses (< 20 feet)	eroded		
trees taller than	20 feet			
4. Vegetated Cover:				
C	-shore water is shaded by trees and	shrubs? (estimate shading from 10 AM - 2 PM)		
0-25%	25-50%50-75%	75-100%		
	a that is covered by each of these ve			
	% shrubs % trees (>2			
	e shoreline does the band of trees, sh			
0-5 feet	5-50 feet50-100 feet	greater than 100 feet		
C. Site drainage				
1. Site runoff is directly to				
		erwetland other (describe)		
Over				

FIELD SHEETS - NEAR SHORE

	LAKE and POND WATERSH	IED SURVEY FORM – NEA	R SHORE AREA
C. <u>Site drainage</u> , co			
2. Site runoff is fr Construction:	disturbed areas <1 acre)	disturbed areas >1 acre absence/failure of erosion	
Residential:		lawns (<1 acre exposed soil pipe drains	
Roads:	pavement to catch basin drainage to waterbody sediment in ditches/culverts	bridge evidence of erosion s/drains	shoulders/country drainage sand build up in road
Agricultural:		animal grazing area animals in waterbody	manure storage areastorage areas uncovered
Commercial, Industrial & Urban:		vehicle maintenance yard drain pipes to waterbody trash/waste storage near w	sediment in ditches/culverts
Logging/ Forestry:		roads/trails exposed soil	stream crossings poor roads
Other:	(specify)		
Evidence of 2. Do you see Tributaries Pipes/culver	any of the following? If there are explain your bringing in siltation: tts (describe conditions): be what is going into the pipe (A)	re tributaries, catch basins dra our observation. Add color and odor): (Add color and odor):	n lawns other(specify)
E. Water quality con Oily sheen of Sewage: (od	cerns (Check all that apply, descort smell:lor, milky color, toilet paper) Im: (does a stick break it up? If it does, foo		
Fishy odor o Algae or aq Floating tra	or fish kill: uatic weeds (excessive growth): sh: limentation: (e.g., sand)		
Other aquatWaterfowl:	Fish nests, anglers) <i>Identify speci</i> ic life:insects,turtles,fro	ogs,snails,mussels,cla loons, other	ams, other:
_			rrative, Priority & Map Pages*

FIELD SHEETS - UPLAND

LAKE & POND WATERSHED SURVEY FORM – UPLAND WATERSHED AREA

Lake/Watershed:	Survey Date:		
	Area Name & Number:		
Weather Today:	Weather – past 2-5 days:		
A. General Categories of Land Use	Mo	the land use category on the site. ay be more than one land use.)	
% Roads	 % Agricultural land % Commercial, Industrial & Urban Are % Logging/forestry ., rural, open, or recreational) 	eas	
	Survey Section (Estimate % of site in each dirt road local road local road parking lot golf course grazing/pasture park or beach		
2. Site runoff from Construction Sites Is there a direct pathway for run Do you see:Exposed soil and erosion.	atch basinvegetated bufferweth	ds?	
Absence orFailure of engline Evidence of erosion, such aCloudy or discolored water Sediment build-up in ditche Construction on overly stee		ay bales.	
Do you see: Absence of vegetation or buRoads located on steep slopStreet drains, storm sewers,Full or clogged catch basins *Note problem catch basinsDamaged or eroded pipe orSediment buildup below pip	and pipes that discharge directly to streat? Full with (<i>circle</i>): trash sand person your map. culvert outlets.	ams, lake, or wetland. See Pipe Survey	

LAKE & POND WATERSHED SURVEY FORM – UPLAND WATERSHED AREA
C. <u>Site drainage</u>
2. Site runoff from
Roads: continued
Ditch, culvert, or pipe washouts, undercutting, or gullies and rills along sides and bottom of road or ditch.
Exposed soil in ditch channelLong ditches without discharge points into vegetated areas.
Erosion around inlets and outlets of culverts.
Washed out or damaged culvert
*Describe most important issues found in the field in your narrative & on priority sheet and note on your maps.
Residential areas:
Is there a direct pathway for runoff to reach the lake, streams or wetlands?
Do you see:
Areas of bare soil.
Turbid (cloudy) water.
Evidence of erosion on driveways or other areas, such as gullies or rills on the surface of the soil, or
sediment accumulation in ditches and streams.
Bank instability—bare soil, slumping, or undercut banksRemoval of vegetation near shoreline, resulting in increased vulnerability to erosion.
Absence of vegetation or vegetated buffer.
Evidence of septic system problems— lawn with green patch, soggy or wet lawn, and/or sewage odor.
Lush lawns.
Pet waste.
Improperly stored trash (e.g., trash barrels or dumpsters) or organic debris (grass clippings, leaves, compost)
near a waterbody.
*Describe most important issues found in the field in your narrative & on priority sheet and note on your maps.
Commercial, Industrial and Urban Areas:
Is there a direct pathway for runoff to reach the lake, streams or wetlands?
Do you see:
Street drains, storm sewers, and pipes that discharge directly to streams, lake, or wetland. See Pipe Survey
Full or clogged catch basins? Full with (circle): trash sand pet waste oil other
*Note problem catch basins on your map.
Damaged or eroded pipe or culvert outletsSediment buildup below pipe or along roadside.
Eroded or undercut banks due to increased stormwater volumes and flows.
Cloudy, discolored, or smelly water in ditches,
Green scum, oily sheen, or floatables on water.
Absence of vegetation or vegetated buffer near waterbody.
Altered and paved areas near waterbodies.
Trash, vehicles, manure, or waste storage near waterbodies. Lush lawns.
Pet waste problems.
*Describe most important issues found in the field in your narrative & on priority sheet and note on your maps.
Describe most important issues journa in the field in your narrative & on priority sheet and note on your maps.
Agricultural:
Is there a direct pathway for runoff to reach the lake, streams or wetlands?
Do you see:exposed soillack of vegetated buffer between fields and water body
livestock in waterbody manure storage area not enclosed
Logging / Forestry:
Is there a direct pathway for runoff to reach the lake, streams or wetlands?
Do you see:exposed soileroding roads/trailsclear-cut near waterbody/wetlands
evidence of erosion at stream crossingsturbid (cloudy) water in stream
brush/slash near waterbodies
End of Upland Watershed Area Field Sheets: go to Pipe, Narrative, Priority & Map Pages

PES				1	_			
Pipe#	Time	Pipe material and condition	Pipe size & amount of flow	Is pipe a storm drain?	Color/ Odor of Flow	Algae below pipe? Yes No Describe extent	Sediment below pipe	Comments? If pipe should be rechecked-describe location
Sample #1	9:33 AM	Concrete in good shape	Constant Moderate Flow 1' diameter	Yes	Red- brown / fetid	Green growth coating rocks across the entire stream width and 100 yards upstream.	Sand accumulation at outfall	Should be rechecked. Downstream of Jones St. Bridge
nwns		n your surveys sectio			•			

Lake Watershed Survey Area Summary Sheet 1: Narrative

Date:	Survey Section :
Surveyors:	
Today's weather:	
Weather over past 24-48 hours:	

These sheets are designed to (1) give the "big picture" of your area, and (2) describe the problems you have seen that could contribute to impaired water quality in the waterbodies of your watershed. The problems you have seen should be marked on your map (A, B, C, D) and described here. Identify the source of the problem whenever possible. This information provides the basis of the narrative description in your Lake or Pond Watershed Survey Report.

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Sample.

We surveyed the south side of the pond from Oak to John Street. (A) There is a small stream, (about 1.5 feet across and 0.5 inches deep) that comes in just east of 3 Oak Street. The stream has a deep tea color but does not smell or have any algae. The bottom of the lake in this area is covered with decaying leaves/muck. This area also has woods coming up to the pond edge- a really well established vegetated buffer and lots of songbirds. (B) From 3 to 17 Oak Street, people's lawns come up to the edge of the water-no buffer. Some dumping of yard wastes close to the shoreline.

(C) Lots of illegal dumping- at the end of the maintenance access road for Rte. 13 (mostly construction type stuff)! There are 3 large erosion gullies beneath the pipes sticking out of the embankment (from the storm drains on the highway), and there is a large delta of sand forming in the water beneath the embankment. Smells like gasoline and there was a sheen in the water trapped by the tires. This area could be cleaned up and it would make a great boat ramp area. Plant a few trees and it would be a nice place to sit-the view is nice. Can we get permission from Mass Highway to do clean up work near Rte. 13?

(D)There is a thick coating of duckweed along the edge of "Ball Park Cove" and the rest of the cove is thick with milfoil, (a neighbor says it is milfoil-we are not sure). The storm drain across from a new subdivision, (intersection of Oak and John Streets), is clogged with dirt from the construction site.

Describe your area:

MAPPING PAGE

Survey area:		
Surveyors:	Weather today:	
Date:	Weather today:	Weather past 48 hours:
such as pipes, drainage ditches, description next to the problems	or connections to wetlands or tributaries. Add assortion found on site. If you need more room, label the pllowing information: (1) where you have taken pl	along the streambank or shoreline, land uses, and other features. Include any details ets such as habitat, recreation, and open space. If there is enough room write a brief roblems A,B, C, on the map and describe these problems on the Narrative Summary notosuse arrow showing direction, include photo number, (2) Mark problems, assets

Lake Watershed Survey Area Summary Sheet 2: Priorities for Action

Surveyor's Names:	
Section Name & Number:_	

Look back at your data sheets and include your observations. The information from this sheet will be used to develop the Watershed Survey Report and Action Plan.

PROBLEMS:	ASSETS:	PRIORITIES FOR ACTION:
Problems found in your area, such as	Assets found in your area, such as good habitat,	List items from problems/assets columns that you
pipes or culverts discharging in dry weather,	wildlife species, businesses, or landowners using the	feel need more work.
erosion, runoff, trash, dense algae, water	river (in a friendly way), recreational access (canoe,	
quality problems (odor, color, oil, foam,	trails, parks), potential recreational access, and	
sewage), and degraded wetlands (phragmites,	potential park/conservation land, scenic views	
loosestrife) (Describe and give location).	(Describe and give location).	
1.	1.	1.
2.	2.	2.
2.	2.	2.